s History
CAROLINA.
repared to furnish the 1st
k, which has received the
ever it has been read, not
n but for its typographi-
btained, either from us or
the State, H. W. Horne of
stant Agents. The price
f binding: In handsome
p $1 50 in half Calf $1
n. None will be charged,
ents. A liberal discoun
s are taken to sell again
any part of the country,
4 cents to pay postage,
e of preparation. There
Volumes in all. The suc-
y contain about 500 pages
portionally higher price.
e cloth binding, 25 cents
cents additional for the
E. J. HALE & SON.

Assistants design to visit
ith the book, as soon as
e, orders to him or to us,
ill receive prompt atten-

SCELLANEOUS
KS.
perations,—cloth, sheep
Ferdinand and Isabella,
and Conquest of Mexico;
Benton's Thirty Years in
bster's Works, 6 vols.;
ving's Works, 15 vols.,
Wm Wirt; Irving's Life
gs; Life and Correspon-
's Japan Expedition; Ab-
ous Races of the Earth,
ons of A Life Time, by
me and Macaulay's His-
Robertson's, Johnson's,
lore's and Dick's Works,
s; Historical Collections
te Works, 13 vols illus-
Turkey; The Queens of
Goldsmith's Animated
vols.,—edited by Dr.
History; Constitutional
Rome; The Statesman's
Maria Edgeworth; Proc-
Chambers' Information
sal History; Boswell's
s' Miscellany, 10 vols.;
ography; The Scottish
ns, 14 vols.; Waverly
Wilson's Tales of the
Tocqueville's Democracy
rs with the best Authors;
ne vol; Plutarch's Lives;
ll's Principles of Geolo-
ts, 4 vols. illustrated;
of the Sea; Adventures
a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's
Social Happiness; The
e Sage; History of the
hart's Life of Walter
Tales; Woodfall's Junius;
hton's Philosophy and
nales; Marshall's Wash-
ie's Encyclopedia; The
The Poetical Works of
n, Byron, Moore, Burns,
yles.
E. J. HALE & SON.

OOKS.
arkie on Slander;
dgwick on the Measure
of Damages;
dgwick on Statutory and
Cons. Law;
ale's Pleas of the Crown;
shop on Marriage and
Divorce;
itford's Chancery Plead-
ings;
anders on Uses & Trusts;
atgrave & Butler's Coke
upon Littleton;
States Digest;
ate Trials of the U. S.;
ussell on Arbitration;
Morris on Replevin;
roubat on Limited Part-
nerships;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Powers;
Saunders on Pleading;
" Reports;
Addison on Contracts;
Wharton on Homicide;
Wharton & Stile's Med.
Jurisprudence;
Newland on Contracts;
Roper on Legacies;
Williams on Executors;
" on Personal Pro-
perty;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Gresley's Law of Evi-
dence;
Kent's Commentaries;
Curtis's Commentary;
Bradford's Surrogate Re-
ports;
Tapping on Mandamus;
Crown Circuit Companion
Wiley's N. C. Form Book;
&c.
E. J. HALE, & SON.

BOOKS.
ics and Materia Medica;
Dictionary;
hysiology;
of Medicine;
Remedies;
ses;
gy;
States;
Goddard;
d, by Bumstead;
y Condie;
natory;
by Condie;
" do.;
Thomas;
try;
s
ine;
l Atlas;
Therapeutics;
by Smith;
ou;
d
Heart, &c., &c.
J. HALE & SON.

during the hours of
House, or between the
ound, a small yellow
g $59, consisting of
e $5 bill, one $5 gold
A Reward of $10 will
ed Pocket Book and
gned
ACKSON, Musician.
57. 50tf

OKS.
nd Constitutional Law,
nd on Contracts; Phil-
Stephen on Pleading,
ell on Trustees; Lube's
y, &c.
J. HALE & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 29, 1858. [NO. 2130.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

THE CAVILLER.

"I go through the alphabet, and I find that there is not, *really*, any difference—at least for the better—between the actual lives of the men who belong to the church, and of those who make no such professions. I therefore conclude that the whole body of church-members is unsound, and that the religion itself is either a cheat or a delusion, and that the less I have to do with it, the better for me."

"Does that seem to you sound reasoning?"

"Why not?"

"Do you not reason from exceptions to the rule?"

"I claim that these instances form the rule."

"Can you prove it?"

"Perhaps not."

"Do you really believe it?"

"Why should I not?"

"You are a physician?"

"Yes."

"Regular bred?"

"I hope so—three years in Paris, and ten in the hospitals upon the top of the regular course—ought to entitle me to use that language."

"Suppose I say you are a quack?"

"I should deny it, and be mad with you if you insisted."

"But I go through Boston, and I find an Indian doctor, in one street, who cures everything by one herb; and a cancer doctor in another, who will conjure your cancer into a quart bottle—for a consideration; and a mesmeric doctor in an another, who will tell you all that is the matter with you, and how to cure it, for one dollar; and in another a spiritualist doctor, and so on, with a crowd whose name is legion, who are, obviously, mere quacks and nothing else. Shall I thence decide that *all* physicians are quacks, and that since you are a physician, *you* are a quack also?"

"Hardly good logic, I should say."

"As good as yours, in my judgment."

We thought so, too. Doubtless there are many professed Christians, whose lives bear melancholy witness that their professions are insincere, but the very discrepancy which there obviously is between their lives and our ideal of *Christian* life, may teach us that there is genuine gold; though base metal sometimes seeks to palm itself off in its place.—*Congregationalist.*

A TRADE A FORTUNE.

If parents would consider the welfare and happiness of their children,, they would choose the virtuous mechanic, farmer or honest trader, as companions and helpmates, instead of the rich, who, aside from their income have no means of subsistence.

How often does this question arise, and from religious parents, too, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters.

"*Is he rich?*" If the daughter answers, "Yes, he is rich, he is a gentleman, neat in his dress, and can live *without work*," the parents are pleased.

Not many years ago, a Polish lady of plebeian birth, but of exceeding beauty and accomplishments, won the affections of a young nobleman, who, having her consent, solicited her from her father in marriage, and was refused. We may easily imagine the astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not," said he, "of sufficient rank to aspire to your daughter's hand?"

"You are undoubtedly of the best blood of Poland."

"And my fortune and reputation, are they not"—

"Your estate is magnificent, and your conduct irreproachable."

"Then having your daughter's consent, how should I expect a refusal?"

"This, sir," the father replied, "is my only child, and her happiness is the chief concern of my life. All the possessions of fortune are precarious; what fortune gives, at her caprice she takes away. I see no security for the independence and comfortable living of a wife but one; in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of a *trade!*"

The nobleman bowed, and retired silently. A year or two after, the father was sitting at the door, and saw approaching the house, wagons laden with baskets, and at the head of the cavalcade a person in the dress of a basket maker. And who do you suppose it was? The former suitor of his daughter—the nobleman had turned basket maker. He was now master of a trade, and brought the wares made by his own hands for inspection. and a certificate from his employer in testimony of his skill.

The condition being fulfilled, no further obstacle was opposed to the marriage. But the story is not yet done. The Revolution came—fortunes were plundered—and lords were scattered as chaff before the four winds of heaven. Kings became beggars—some of them teachers—and the noble Pole supported his wife and her father in the infirmities of age, by his basket making industry.

Be Gentle.—Be ever gentle with the children God has given you; watch over them constantly, but not in anger. In the forcible language of the Scripture, "Be not bitter against them." "Yes, they are good boys," I once heard a kind father says; "I talk to them very much, but do not like to beat my children—the world will beat them." It was a beautiful thought, though not elegantly expressed. Yes, there is not one child in the circle round the table, healthful and happy as they look now, on whose head, if long enough spared, the storm will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness may fade, a cold world may frown on them, but amidst all let memory carry them back to a home where the law of kindness reigned, where the mother's reproving eye was moistened with a tear, and the father frowned "more in sorrow than in anger."

Feather Beds.—It has been discovered that feathers unskillfully cured and put into beds are deadly to persons of weak lungs sleeping upon them.—*Exchange.*

The fact is, feathers are badly cured if cured at all for any such purpose as making a bed. Better sleep on a hickory plank. A decent hog pen is a much more healthy place to sleep in than a feather bed, according to our calculation of chances for health and long life.—*N. Y. Express.*

Truth—every word.

FROM EUROPE.

England.—On the evening of the 24 Lord Derby made his statement to Parliament regarding the circumstances under which he accepted office and his views of future policy. In stating his intended measures he made it plain that he contemplates adapting himself to the track of his predecessors—the only method indeed by which he can hope to secure even a short tenure of office. A bill for the abolition of the East India Company, similar in all its main features to that proposed by Lord Palmerston, is speedily to be introduced. The concessions to the French Government, contemplated in the conspiracy bill, are likewise to be carried through; but the despatch of Count Walewski, the delay in replying to which caused the fall of Lord Palmerston, is to be answered forthwith, of course with spirit. The China war, having proved successful, is to be pushed to the best possible results.

An opinion generally prevails that the new Cabinet will last through the present session. Of course it could be defeated at any time, but in that case Lord Derby would resort to a dissolution, and as this parliament has existed only a year, gentlemen who have so recently fought for their seats are naturally indisposed to precipitate another election. So long, therefore, as Lord Derby abstains from provoking any violent feeling by novel or high-handed schemes, he will meet with toleration on all sides.

Dr. Livingston and his companions in the African Exploring expedition were on board the steamer Pearl in the river Mersey, whence they were expected to sail for Africa on the day the Arabia left.

The Daily News says a London committee had been formed for the purpose of organizing a constitutional opposition, throughout the country, to any attempt which might be made to alter the laws in regard to conspiracy, to which movement allusion was made in the last European advices.

France.—Letters from the departments continue to report the arrest of a considerable number of persons. The arrests are said to be made in consequence of discoveries recently made of a conspiracy having extensive ramifications.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an account of the capture of Canton which gives all the glory to France, and says the English had nothing to do but to occupy the positions won by the French.

No date had been fixed for the execution of the condemned conspirators. A rumor was current that the Empress was exerting herself for them.

Italy.—An official list of the victims of the memorable earthquake at Naples, on the 16th of December, shows the total number of deaths to have been 9,350, and the number of wounded, 1,359. At Montemurro alone 5,000 persons were crushed to death by the falling of houses.

The Religious Revival at New York.—An interesting revival meeting was held in Burton's Chambers street theatre Wednesday afternoon. It was stated in the meeting that Edwin Forrest, the actor, has lately been converted, and that the Boston theatre is about to be sold. There is no abatement in the fervor or attendance at the various prayer meetings. The conflict with vice and irreligion, if continued, will be a mighty one. In no part of the civilized globe is there collected together in proportion to the pious and virtuous portion of the population such numbers of vile, debased, degraded beings, hardly better in their lives than so many wild beasts. Can the influence of religion be brought to bear upon such creatures? Or in what way are they to be reached and reformed?

Buried Alive.—A Distressing Case.—A letter dated Holland, Erie county, Pa., March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named Reed was going to attend a meeting of the presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford when to their great sorrow they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

Miss Sarah S. Lewis, a teacher in a primary school, at New York, on the 3d inst., passed by a stove in the class-room, and soon after discovered the back part of her dress on fire. She tried to extinguish the flames by pressing the dress around her, but the hoops in her petticoats prevented her doing so. She then became frightened, and rushed frantically up and down the room, crying out "Oh, save me! save me!" The sight of the unfortunate young girl enveloped in flames terrified the children, who fled down the stairs in a precipitate manner, falling over each other in wild confusion, but fortunately none of them were seriously injured. Miss Lewis, however, before she could be relieved, was so horribly burned that she died from the effects of her injuries.

Death in the Hoop, or the Fatal Petticoat.—By a calculation made by an official hand it appears that no less than fifteen deaths since the 1st of January have arisen from burning occasioned by the widespreading of the crinoline into the fire drawn thither by the draught from the chimney. Wood fires which are laid low upon the hearth are the most dangerous, and the flame from them arises in an instant. We insert this as a warning to our fair countrywomen.

London Court Journal, Feb. 20.

A Nice Point of Law.—I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia. Two Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty: A is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B, an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B thus: "Friend B, if thee hasn't filled up the policy, thee needn't; for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh," thinks B to himself, "cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A: "Friend A, thee be'est too late by half an hour, the policy is filled." A rubs his hands with delight; yet B refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is to be divided between them.—*Essays contributed to Blackwood's Magazine by the Rev. John Eagles.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1858.

BANKING BY STATES.—We have uniformly opposed all schemes of State banking, not because we had any desire to confer a valuable monopoly upon individuals, as is sometimes asserted, but because many years observation has shown that in most if not all cases of State banking, the operation was profitless to all parties except to such mere party favorites as can manage corruptly to get discounts which they never repay. Among the notable instances which at this moment occur to us, were the Central Bank of Georgia and the State Bank of Alabama, both of which were owned by the State, both of which loaned the State's money by hundreds of thousands to irresponsible individuals, and both of which entailed heavy losses to the proprietors. The Bank of the State of South Carolina, though better managed than either, or indeed than any bank owned by a State within our knowledge, proved itself to be the weakest bank in that State during the late panic, for it was the first to suspend.

We have now before us another example of the impoliey of State banking, in a Message of Gov. Harris of Tennessee to the Legislature of that State. The Governor shows by official statements, that during the 19½ years of the existence of the Bank of Tennessee, its profits have fallen short of six per cent. a year by the sum of $250,433 29. It has lost by bad debts the enormous sum of $761,074 92. So that the capital of $4,128,812 24 is now only $3,367,637 32. And whatever more it may lose upon its present $8,207,187 82 of assets (more than half of which consists of notes and bills discounted,) is yet to be seen.

This bank had a capital of upwards of four millions of dollars, to constitute which the State borrowed one million at 6 per cent. for 30 years, and placed in it all the School fund, the U. S. surplus revenue received in 1837, &c., &c. Upon this Gov. Harris very justly concludes, that not only has the State paid more interest than it has received upon its borrowed million, but that all its other funds would have been more profitably and far more conveniently invested in 6 per cent. bonds of other States rather than in banking. Moreover, some of the advocates of State banking in Tennessee wish to sell more State bonds for the purpose of investing the proceeds in the bank. The bonds, the Governor says, are worth $88 to $90 on the $100, but would fall still lower if more were thrown on the market. It is not wonderful that he should be opposed to borrowing upon such terms for such a purpose—to paying $6 a year for the use of $88, and getting back less than $6 for the interest of $100. It would be paying about 7 per cent. to get 6.

There is a lesson in all this for our North Carolina friends who insist upon it that the State ought to have the profits of banking. Individuals generally manage their own money with prudence; but they do *not* so manage the State's money.

KANSAS.—Politicians in Washington must have reached a state of excitement about Kansas to which, we are happy to say, the people are utter strangers. On Monday last, for instance, every avenue to the Senate chamber was thronged, so that even Reporters were unable to get in. Even the lobby, (the floor of the Senate, in rear of members' seats,) was packed with ladies and others; and many ladies remained in their places from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, fearing that if they once gave up a seat they would not be able to get another.

It will be seen that the Lecompton bill passed the Senate on Tuesday. This is somewhat surprising after the exposure of the swindle by which the free State party is placed in power by Calhoun. The Southern members had, however, so fully committed themselves to the measure under the deceitful pretence that it was a Southern measure, that we suppose they could not well turn about at the instant that they discovered the crowning fraud. The South is most egregiously cheated in the whole affair. They get the shadow, whilst the North gets the substance.

NOT BAD.—The Black Republicans sometimes say good things in reply to the Southern fire-eaters' speeches. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, for instance, in making his Kansas speech some days since, said that he had listened to glowing portraitures of Northern or Southern wealth, placed each in invidious contrast with the alleged poverty of the other section. He gloried in the prosperity and aggrandizement of both sections, and rejoiced that the common country formed by their union was his country. As, however, Mr. Hammond had spoken so proudly of the South, and had celebrated the praises of King Cotton, he hoped he might be pardoned for asking who was the Warwick that gave to Cotton his crown? Was it not Eli Whitney, of Connecticut? And, in estimating the value of Southern agriculture at the present day, did not the invention of that Northern man form an appropriate and important element? If God had blessed the South with transcendent gifts of Nature, He had blessed the North with the ingenuity and fortitude to be the architects of their own fortune.

AN IRISH REBELLION.—The Irish about Washington City (and their name is legion) are in a prodigious stew about the discharge of President Buchanan's Irish coachman. It seems that Patrick was ordered to put on *livery!* in which to serve our *democratic* President. Pat swore "he wouldn't thus make a nigger of himself," and was discharged. But for Kansas, all Ireland would be in a state of open rebellion.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—In Monday's Wilmington Journal, after the abstract of the Treasurer's statement contained in the President's report to the late meeting of the stockholders, we find the following paragraphs:—

[The Report states the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron, part of which has arrived at Wilmington; the resources and liabilities of the Company; the amount of work done, and to be done, &c. The graduation and bridging of the whole 43 miles will cost $314,323 56; the iron and other items, $227,403. Total cost of roadway, $614,436 56. To which add for rolling stock, an amount greater or less, according to the business of the road.]

The above item in brackets we find in both the Fayetteville papers. The resources and liabilities of the Company, and the amount of work done, were the first things we looked for, and without some such statement the most important part of the report is wholly omitted. The former officers of the Company were unanimously re-elected.

We can by no means assent to the Journal's opinion that "the most important part of the report is omitted." The most important part is that which shows that *the work ought to be done*, and encourages the people of this town and county, who *alone have undertaken to do it*. That part we published. Yet it is due to the Company and its officers to say, that the manuscript of the Report was placed in our hands at our request; the portions published were selected by us as likely to interest the public; the "item in brackets" was not the work of the Company's officers, as others beside the Journal may have inferred, to the discredit of the Company's condition, from the manner of its republication. The whole report was ordered to be published and will be published in pamphlet form. We omitted portions, and abbreviated other portions, (the "item in brackets,") because the facts had already appeared in the Observer. The stock, with the exception of perhaps $500, is owned here. The stockholders heard and unanimously ratified the whole report. We supposed that all that was necessary: it did not once occur to us that those who cared nothing for the success of the road (subscription being the test of interest among those to share in its benefits) would care to examine the minutiae of its accounts.

For the satisfaction of the Journal, however, and to correct a probable impression among its readers of something being hid, we may state,—as we have heretofore stated from time to time, and as was stated in that portion of the report referred to in the "item in brackets"—that the length of road is 43 miles; 25 miles are under contract, 12 ready for the iron and 13 nearly so; the iron for 12 miles has been purchased, a locomotive has been contracted for, and iron and locomotive will soon be on the track; the capital of the company is $359,764 11, sufficient for the work done, the work contracted for, the iron bought, and the locomotive ordered; as per contracts executed and in progress, and estimates for the remainder, the road will cost $614,436 56; to complete the road therefore $254,672 45 will be required: That amount, and that necessary for rolling stock &c., (say $100,000) the Company will probably obtain by the sale of 8 per cent. bonds secured by mortgage of its whole property; worth, iron, rolling stock and all, $714,436 56. These bonds will come into market with better security than is usual in such cases; for few rail roads have gone into operation with one-half their cost subscribed and paid.

This we believe to embody the whole matter. We hope it may prove satisfactory to the friends of the road in Wilmington. At all events unless there is some reason to hope for a small subscription to the stock in Wilmington we prefer to let the minute details of receipts and expenditures appear in a pamphlet rather than cumber the columns of the Observer.

THE REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The truly remarkable movement in the religious world, which commenced very quietly in New York a few months ago, has spread in all directions, from New Hampshire to Missouri. It is said that 5000 persons have joined various churches in New York city alone, and the attendance on prayers and preaching is still on the increase. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and many other places, large and small, the revival is going on.

In our own State we have heard of it only in Wilmington, where the Journal says it has been in progress in most of the churches for some weeks, with the happiest results. In this town, we learn from the Presbyterian, "a union prayer meeting is held daily by the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations. The services are held in each Church alternately, with good attendance and increasing interest."

One or two of our North Carolina exchanges announce the death of the Hon. John Long of Randolph, as having occurred on the 12th inst. Mr. Long died last Fall, and the fact was published in and out of the State at that time.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—At the Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, on the 12th inst., 82 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., of whom the following were from North Carolina:

W. H. Battle, Jr., Walter Duffy, W. L. Ledbetter, J. A. McDougald, A. M. McKay.

The Hon. Edward Everett, who was in Richmond, Va., on Monday last, on his way to Lynchburg, Chapel Hill, and other Southern places, was suddenly called home by illness in his family. He expects to return about the 1st of May to fulfill his engagements.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The citizens of Charlotte have subscribed $15,000 to found an Academy of high grade on the military principle. The town will subscribe the remainder necessary, $10,000, provided the citizens assent thereto by vote on the 27th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the Kansas debate was resumed and Messrs. Stuart, Broderick and Douglas, Democrats, spoke against it, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware for it. Judge Douglas spoke during the evening session; so dense was the crowd thronging all the avenues and galleries leading to the Senate chamber that the reporters for the Intelligencer could not procure entrance.

On Tuesday, the discussion was continued; Mr. Green made a speech rebutting the arguments of all opponents of the bill. Among other things he stated that Black Republicanism was crushing out true Democracy in its course, and will never meet with an effectual barrier until it meets the cannon of the South. He concluded by an ardent aspiration for the consolidation and permanency of the Democratic party.

A running debate ensued between Messrs. Seward, Green and Crittenden. The latter defended his position on Kansas. After he concluded, Mr. Green moved three amendments to the bill, and Mr. Crittenden offered a substitute.

The Kansas bill passed the Senate with several amendments by Messrs. Pugh, Green and others. What the amendments were, is not stated in the telegraphic despatch, nor is the vote given.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday and Tuesday, nothing of interest occurred. Kansas speeches occupied both days.

KANSAS MATTERS.—Gen. Calhoun has published another Card in the Washington Union of Sunday, stating that he has yet received no reply from Gov. Denver to his letter inquiring as to the frauds, but that he *has* received information confirming the allegation of frauds. He therefore issues the certificates of election to the free-state party, regretting, he says, that "this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the constitution and laws of the Union." To put the matter beyond doubt he publishes the long list of members elect to the Legislature.

It is a note-worthy fact, that the vote on Kansas admission was fixed for Monday in the Senate, and was expected during the present week in the House. The Northern Democracy had no idea of being cheated as their Southern brethren had been, and Mr. Calhoun has had to issue the certificates without waiting for the official information upon which they were, according to his previous publication, to be based.

Mr. Gilmer's Bill seems to stand a chance of success. The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:—

"The bill which Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, has notified the House he intends offering as a substitute for the Kansas bill, is for the admission of Kansas as a State, without reference to the Lecompton or any other Constitution, but that of the United States. But, however fair it may be in its terms, it would seem to be objectionable for two reasons: for, in the first place, it would not express the will of the people of that Territory, as the Lecompton Constitution does; and, second, it might have the evil effect of disturbing and disorganizing the Democratic majority in the House. But the American party, of which Mr. Gilmer is one, hold in their hands the political balance, and being few in number and consequently rather sensitive, it may be that the measure will be approved to avoid the risk of losing their votes."

There are indications of a break from Lecompton among Southern Democrats. The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond South, another fire-eating paper, says:—

"The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is various, and by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that, in consequence of the Freesoil contrivance of Mr. Calhoun, he should vote against the admission of Kansas. The South has nothing of sectional interest to gain by the admission of Kansas. Under Calhoun's decision, it would, in the very act of coming into the Union, be a free State; and it would be represented at the capital by factionists who would laugh at our delusion—that there was to be no more controversy about Kansas."

Mr. Calhoun the President of the Lecompton Convention has given certificates of election to the Free State officers in Kansas, having thrown out the returns from Delaware Crossing, which he now says he is satisfied were fraudulent. Well, perhaps so. The Lord only knows what is and what is not fraudulent, where Kansas is concerned. We sometimes think Kansas is a humbug; but if so, then the more reason for trying to get rid of it. Somebody in the Legislature of Georgia introduced a resolution for the employment of a certain number of Irish laborers to cut a ditch round the abolition State of Vermont, and, quoting the very words of the resolution, "float the d—d thing into the Atlantic Ocean," which would not be so easy, as Vermont is an interior State. We would almost like to get the Georgian and his Irish laborers afoul of Kansas, perhaps they might raft it down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico, where, under a tropical sun it would form another Cuba. John Mitchell, in an account of a trip to New Orleans, says that they *do* say that some of the ardent friends of the annexation of Cuba, assert a right to the island as American soil, which, they contend, was floated down with the current of the Mississippi until it grew into a solid formation and finally became "the gem of the Antilles." Now, if Kansas could be got down that way, it would be a merciful change all around.

Wil. Journal.

CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.—The Chicago, Illinois, Times has long been the leading Democratic paper of the great North-West, recognized as such by the Government, and the recipient of the patronage until it sided with Douglas against Lecompton. The Editor of the Times has been to Washington, and on his return to Chicago, gives his readers the benefit of his experience.

All things in Washington, are said by this editor, to be overshadowed and made to yield to Lecompton. He represents that a defaulter was recently there and the alternative was offered him of five years in the penitentiary under the Sub-Treasury law for taking public money, or an office and a declaration in behalf of Lecompton.

He, of course, chose the office, was shielded from the just retribution of crime, and instead of being sent to prison was, not only set at large, but rewarded by a lucrative official position—and one of honor.

"Offices are bought just as openly as the butcher buys the beef intended for his customers. Office brokers have the run of the Senate ante-chamber, of the several Departments, and the Executive mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and their clients as the prices of dry goods are named between a dealer in those articles and his customers. The cause of this great change is plain to all. Fraud rules the Cabinet and the Senate; fraud—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The Lecompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those who have set it up for worship have "corrupted themselves."

"To secure an homage to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god; all men who hold office are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth into the West to corrupt other men; all men holding office who do not bow down and worship it, are hurled from their places, and other persons are chosen who, having neither personal honesty nor political principle, are willing to do any act which will obtain a reward in money.

"The greatest men at Washington, are some thirty members of Congress whose sole aim is the dissolution of the Union; *they* are frantic with delight. The disruption of the Democratic party north will promote the designs of such men as these. The Lecompton measure is such a gross violation of all the pledges made in the north during the Presidential canvass, that the disunionists judge rightly in supposing that no man at the north who sustains it can hope to be sustained. And, on the other hand, they agree that if the Lecompton men can muster strength enough to defeat the Democracy, that Republicanism will possess the whole north. Such a result they earnestly seek; such a result they hope to achieve by the passage of the Lecompton measure."

This is a pleasant picture of Democracy; the work of a leading Democrat. We should doubtless never have seen it if the patronage had not been taken from the Chicago Times. But it is worthy of note that all Democrats who oppose Lecompton are denounced by the Administration wing as corrupt scoundrels, and the compliment is returned with interest. They ought to know each other.

A DAY'S CRIME IN NEW YORK.—1st. "Bloody Affray in a dance house," a noted ruffian and pugilist shot and mortally wounded, by another notorious character who "had his nose bitten off some years ago in a fight with Mike Murray, *now Alderman of the* 1st Ward."

2d. Two fights between fire companies, in one of which a man was stabbed in the neck; in the other pistol shots were fired, with what effect not ascertained.

3d. An elderly lady run over and killed by a pair of horses and wagon loaded with lager beer.

4th. A Wall Street Lawyer attempted to shoot another Wall Street Lawyer. Cause, jealousy.

5th. Police descent upon a gambling House. After a severe fight, 14 thieves, burglars, &c. were arrested and lodged in prison; as many more escaped by jumping out of the windows, &c. Eleven of the fourteen afterwards escaped, probably with the connivance of their keepers.

6th. A man stabbed by another in a fight.

7th. A young woman attempted suicide.

8th. Three persons arrested for arson.

One notorious bully has been converted since the revival commenced; but it is plain that there are a few more of the same sort left in New York.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,240,179 bales against 2,523,008 last year. Decrease 282,829 bales.

Shad.—We are indebted to Mr. John A. Holt for two fresh shad—brought from Newbern, N. C. The magic power of Railroads is seen in this: These fish were taken from the river near Newbern on Wednesday, and handed to us on Thursday morning, early enough for breakfast.

Sal. Watchman.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 24—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for D McNatt, J W Sandford, J N Smith, Henry McDonald, Worth & Utley, W Hales, A A McKethan, P A Wiley, S T Hawley & Son, J A Pemberton, H Erambert, W H Carver, S J Hinsdale, E W Hackett, W McIntyre, R Jones, Mrs H Dodd, J R McDuffie, G W Williams & Co, Union Mf Co, J Otterburg, G Lauder, H D G Worth, Starr & Williams.

Lutterloh's Line. March 24, 25—Steamers Fanny and Rowan with Passengers and goods for D & W McLaurin, Ray & Pearce, R Little, H & E J Lilly, Geo McNeill, J C Poe, James Martine, E J Hale & Son, J B Ferguson, J H Prickett, J C Thompson, S A Dougherty, Beaver Creek Co, A A McKethan, Murchison, Reid & Co, Jas Kyle, Jas Autry, W H Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, J S Bryan, J C Blocker, A A Jones, J P McGary, J Green, J W Rees, N Kelly, O Ballard, R Tate, G Tate, J W Lewis, J W White, C Goodwin, J F Oliver, Flowers & Parker, J R Kemp, A R Cromartie, J H Clark, C McRae, D F Shaw, J W McKay, C A Thomson, W S Lewis, A McFagin, B S Craven, W S Moore, H Simpson, C C McKenzie, A J Wooten, C Bannerman, J T Melvin, Rail Road Co, and Jas F Foulkes.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 25th Feb'y, by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. J. T. LAWRENCE, of Chatham Co., to Miss ISABELLA COX, daughter of Chas. Cox, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of his son-in-law, in Moore county, on the 11th instant, Mr. DANIEL BLUE, in the 95th year of his age. Mr. Blue was born in North Nabdal, Scotland, and in the year 1804 he sailed for America, landed at Wilmington, N. C., and settled in Moore county.

In Montgomery county, Jan'y 1st, Mr. MURDOCK MARTIN, in the 29th year of his age.

Killed by the falling of a tree, in Montgomery county, on the 15th Feb'y, ALEXANDER McKINNON, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. McKinnon was a native of the Isle of Skye, and emigrated to this country while quite a youth.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.—Brig Lucy Atwood fm St Thomas, Schr Emily fm N York. 21.—Brig Webster Kelley fm St Thomas, J Meanse from St Johns, Porto Rico; Schr Emma Furbish fm Rockport Me, Worth fm New York, Lewis Audenfried fm Philadelphia. 23.—Schr W H Howard fm Sloop Point, Louisiana fm Baltimore, Exchange fm Baltimore.

POLITICAL QUACKERY.

We have all heard of the quack doctor who undertook to heal every disease with the same remedy. It was a panacea for "fits;" and, whenever patients were brought to him, he promised a certain cure if he could only throw them into "fits." He got a thriving practice, it is said, by persuading everybody that had any ailment that they were going to have "fits," and that he was the only man to save them.

We have in the South a good many political preachers and teachers of a similar convulsive school.

They will not allow that there is any political or social question worth thinking of except the negro question, and in their particular way, or that there is any way of dealing with it but under their direction. Every malady of the state, or disorder of the times, is resolved into some premonitory or symptom of Abolitionism; and the infallible nostrum is disunion. Setting out with this idea, they are very dogmatical on signs and symptoms. Everybody who does not think with them on every branch of any question springing out of the slavery discussion—and sometimes on questions not properly connected with it at all—is getting the Northern disease, and must be treated for "fits." Every man in the Northern States who is not in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution is an Abolitionist without grace.

Every man at the South who is in favor of the admission of Kansas with the pro-slavery constitution is an Abolitionist, too, if he thinks that Kansas will nevertheless be a free State. Every Southern man who opposes the admission of Kansas, because he thinks it was not fairly made, and that it cannot stand, is not much better than an Abolitionist proper. Gov. Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, are almost Abolitionists on this ground, and so are a great part of Kentucky and Maryland. They are set down as badly diseased and incurable unless they can be thrown into "fits." Other questions of grave moment and wider consequences, affecting the whole internal and social status within a State, and requiring the most delicate handling and free and full investigation, are dealt with in the same summary and dictatorial style. In some quarters the revival of the direct slave trade in Africans from the coast, is affirmed to be a necessity for the South; and, impossible as it is acknowledged to be, under the present power of Government, it is pressed with an insisting and presumptuous tone, which announces that whoever dissents will before long be classed as an Abolitionist.

In sober earnest there is a great deal too much of this system of browbeating and dragooning, this hurrying up of doubtful issues and extreme measures, and because they get notoriety—and sometimes only notoriety—demanding them to be received as tests, and fulminating denunciations against all who are not convinced, or who ask time to think. The South gains nothing in dignity of character or force of position by this intolerant forcing of issues, which cannot command the assent of large classes among ourselves, and parading the inevitable differences as radical dissensions. It is a perilous abuse of words, where words are substantial things, to bring such phrases as are flippantly or angrily thrown about between Southern men, into the discussion of questions among themselves, when they can have no application but one of contumely and no effect but that of irritation.

It makes them, as respects others, mere cant words, which lose their significance when applied to our real enemies, on real and practical issues, of which there are enough arrayed against us to need our watchful and undivided care, and the compact resistance of united hearts and councils. It is worse than folly to bring the tactics of hostile camps into the controversies about social questions within the South, and audaciously stigmatize as aliens and enemies, those of our own people, who will not belie their own convictions of what is wise and beneficial to the South, in order to follow new lights, held forth in a temper of intolerable dictation. It is rather of the insane character of that intestine discord which prefigured the fall of Jerusalem, when its inhabitants were fiercely struggling with each other within the city, while Titus and his legions were assaulting the walls. If we shun these discords, we can command a better future in a good cause; but the practice of the Convulsives must be discarded.

The charlatans may throw us into the desired "fits," but their panacea is quite as likely to kill as to cure.—*N. O Picayune.*

The Proposed Bankrupt Law.—When the Whig Congress of 1841 passed the Bankrupt Law for the relief of such men as would voluntarily resign every thing they had to their creditors, we all remember what an outery was raised by Locofocodom. It was a fraud, a swindle, a cheat—it was a bill of abominations, it must be repealed, and the whole batch of Whigs that voted for it must be sent to Coventry. Well, the thing was done. The Whig party was overthrown—the law was repealed. And now it is to be restored, with all its objections, all its sins, all its abominations. It is however, a very different thing from what it was then. It is now a just and necessary measure. There is no fraud in it now. No swindling can be attributed to it at the present time. It is a pet measure—a Democratic panacea for the relief of all ills, natural, commercial and political. So goes the world.

We do not exactly understand the nature of this bill; but, as it is brought forward by Mr. Toombs, we presume it is intended to carry out Secretary Cobb's grand idea of liquidation, that is to say, it is to be compulsory in its character, and force every body and every bank to settle up at once. The effect of such an immediate liquidation, we have taken pains to point out more than once before. If carried out in the terms proposed by Mr. Cobb, it will produce universal bankruptcy. It will force every bank to call in its dues on the spot, and, as few keep money enough in their pockets to pay their debts, it will force property now valued at two thousand millions of dollars at once into the market. As the whole circulating medium in the country does not reach a third of this figure, it will occasion the most wide spread ruin of which there is any account in the history of the whole world.—*Richmond Whig.*

Dignified Bodies.—The Senate of the United States is the most dignified parliamentary body in the world. It is so called by foreign observers, who write books upon America, of which there have been several. It is so considered by Americans themselves, who, eager to tell the truth, grant the House to be a bear-garden, but point with fond pride to the assembly of sages and statesmen who occupy another room in the Capitol. The country must have been struck with new force by this characteristic of the Senate during a recent debate in that body. The points were taken with great precision and urged with decorum and dignity, and it is difficult, upon reading the debate, to tell where the truth really lay. Probably, as is usually the case, there was a great deal of truth upon both sides. The Lounger, of course, can give only an abstract of the discussion, but it embraces all the chief points:

First Sage and Statesman. "*You're a liar!*"

2d Sage and Statesman. "*You're a d—d liar!*"

A rural poet, in describing his lady-love, says: "she is graceful as a water lily, while her breadth is like an armful of clover."

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.

Mr. Jefferson said he had been in deliberative bodies with General Washington and Dr Franklin, and that he had never heard either of them make a speech more than fifteen minutes long, and then always directly to the point. He adds that there were no members who possessed more influence, or who were listened to with more profound attention. Mr. Jefferson himself, we believe, was never noted for much speaking, although every speech he made *told* among the members. One secret of Patrick Henry's almost superhuman eloquence was, that he never spoke unless he had something to say, and always stopped when he had gotten through. Mr. Madison and Chief Justice Marshall were famous for the strength and compression of their speeches. In general, it may be set down as an incontestable fact, that when a man makes a long speech he has not digested his subject properly, either from indolence, from want of time, or from lack of capacity. Compression requires study, and is the most difficult of all the arts connected with either writing or speaking. Mr. Webster, in his famous speech in the India Rubber case, apologised to the Court for its great length, on the plea of want of time to condense his ideas.

In the House of Representatives, they have a one hour rule; and yet the debates of that House present a dreary feast of most idealess talk. One hour is too long for by far the greater part of those who seek for immortality upon that classical arena. And yet, the same men who become so entirely exhausted in that short space of time, would, but for the rule, run on for hours, some of them for days. A strong proof this of the small connection existing between sound and sense, and of the fact that words almost always supply the vacuum, wherever there is a want of ideas. It is very rarely that we meet with a new idea in any of these speeches, or with an old idea presented in a new or striking form. They are all taken from the newspapers—they are all second-hand. The members talk Gazettes, and Journals, and Telegraphs, and Unions, and Globes, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, by the hour. These are the bladders with which they all swim—these the life-preservers which prevent them from sinking at once beneath the dark waves of political oblivion—these the powerful antidotes to the tempting anodynes of Sleepy Hollow. Every subject is skinned, gutted, cooked and served up to the public, by the newspapers, long before it falls in the way of the Congressmen. The public has already become satiated, and will not endure the repast of dry bones and broken meats that the Congressman seeks to tempt it withal. Hence, the reports of Congressional speeches constitute the most formidable system of *boring* that the world has ever been acquainted with.

The Alexandria Gazette very justly remarked, a short time since, that "the debates in Congress had lost all power to direct, or even influence, public opinion." The public rarely read them, and when it does it finds nothing in them, which it has not seen an hundred times repeated in the public prints. This fact is, of itself, sufficiently suggestive, if members could take a hint, and forget themselves and their own petty concerns for a moment, in consideration for the public good. It should shorten the debate, or confine it to the very few who have something to say. Three or four members on a side, in speeches of one hour's length each, can exhaust any subject that was ever offered to the consideration of a deliberative assembly. This is the course that is always pursued in the British Parliament, and even Parliament is frequently charged with a disposition to talk too often and too much. The most important measure that has ever passed that body within the present century (we mean Catholic Emancipation) was disposed of in less than a week after it had been introduced. It is true that Mr. Macon, and after him John Randolph, expressed himself favorable to the long and latitudinous *saturnalia* that sometimes disgrace the House of Representatives, because he supposed they drew off attention, and prevented the passage of bad laws. But, whatever might have been the fact in that day, it is very certain that they have no such effect now. In fact, we can see nothing to palliate or soften the utterly disgraceful character of these exhibitions.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

According to recent statements in Congress, Uncle Sam is by far the largest publisher of books not only in the United States but in the world. The subject has been recently debated in the Senate, and from that debate we learn that large as Uncle Sam is as a Printer, he is larger yet as a Book Binder. The cost of binding alone since July 1856, is six times as much as the whole cost of paper, printing and binding for the year 1847. The bill for printing and binding for the year last past has been over a million and a half of dollars. The Pacific Railroad Report (not the Road itself) is costing a million! Senator Cameron, alluding to the naturally large expectations of the people in consequence of these large sums expended for printing, says:

"The other day, a good man wrote me that his son, a 'smart boy,' was fond of reading, and he hoped I would send him 'some good story books.' To-day I have a letter from a man who says he is a horse doctor, and asks me for books to teach him his trade." [Laughter.]

Senator Gwin says:

"I do not know how it is with others, but really I am borne down with applications for books, seeds, and things of that sort; and if I do not send them to every one who applies to me, it is deemed a cause of personal offence."

Senator Toombs says:

"During the recess I know I had to send to our village Postmaster a two horse wagon all the time to get my mail. I presume that this is the history of all of us. A gentleman would have to enlarge his house almost to bring in his documents. It takes almost as many rooms for my documents as it does for my small family."

Senator Brown says:

"After all, the constituent of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that simple-minded, honest-hearted, old Pennsylvanian—I dare say he was a Dutchman—was not so far mistaken. Why, sir, you do publish books for children. What are all your picture books, but books to amuse children. What is the use of books crammed full of pictures of birds, snakes, lizards, and all manner of things of that sort, printed in the most artistic style, with pretty little stories about the habits of the birds, snakes and reptiles, but as mere play books? They are not printed for men, because they contain no information that would be of any value to a man with a beard upon his face, or a woman who was fit to be the mother of children. They are mere playthings got up at an enormous expense by the Government. Take your books about the exploring expedition, and instead of giving a history of the expedition you will find the queerest pictures and most outlandish things meaning nothing; no historical statement that amounts to anything. There is one volume of this exploring expedition, the queerest book that ever was put inside of lids. Take a box of common shoe-blacking, and a brush, and a little white paper, smear it all over, and then take a pepper-box of white sand, sprinkle it all about, and you will have as good a book as that." [Laughter.]

Always do as the sun does; look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap and three times as good for digestion.

TREASURES OF THE ANCIENTS.

Though we may not have the means of arriving at accuracy as to the amount of the precious metals in use at that period, yet we have the means of knowing that they were *very abundant*, more so, doubtless, than in any age since. According to the usual calculation, not less than 1000 million pounds sterling of gold and silver were accumulated and handed over by David to Solomon for the construction of the Temple. After enumerating the immense sums given by the king as the spoils of war, and perhaps from the public treasury, David says he gave from his own private treasury 3000 talents of gold and 7000 of silver; and his captains and chief men gave 5000 talents of gold, and 10,000 drachms, and 10,000 talents of silver, and 18,000 of brass, and 100,000 of iron. The sum total left for this purpose by David seems to have been 100,000 talents of gold, 1,000,000 talents of silver, and brass and iron without weight.—1 Chron. xiv. 22.

Whatever may have been the exact value of the Hebrew talent, and consequently the amount contributed for this enterprise, we have ample testimony that the aggregate was enormous, which sufficiently serves our purpose to indicate the abundant supply of gold and silver at that period.*

We find this evidence in the account we have of the structure and furniture of the wonderful edifice itself. In nothing was the Temple on Mount Zion more remarkable than for the amount of gold and silver employed on it. This stupendous structure was "overlaid with gold." The floor of the house, the ark of the covenant, and the cherubims were overlaid with gold; and gold, too, covered the many and rich carvings on the walls and doors; while the altar, and the mercy-seat, and the numerous vessels and utensils of the Temple were of pure gold; as also were the tables for the showbread, and the candlesticks and snuffers, and lamps, and the tongs, bowls, cups, and basins, the spoons and censers; the hinges of the doors within and without; the flesh hooks, and all manner of utensils, vessels, and instruments in the Temple—they were all of pure gold.

And the profusion of gold and silver met in the Temple was but a counterpart of the riches of the royal household. The house of the forest, or the palace of Lebanon, shone with the same profusion of wealth. All King Solomon's drinking vessels, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of gold. None were of silver. Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. Moreover, Solomon made 200 targets of gold and 3000 shields, and a great ivory throne, which he overlaid with gold. The amount of gold that came to King Solomon yearly was 666 talents, besides silver, brass, and iron, and precious stones in abundance.

And we meet the same evidence, that ours is not the first age of gold, in the account we have of "spoils taken in war." Or we go back to the building of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, or to the time of Herod's Temple. "Herod's Temple was covered on every side with plates of pure gold." The Temple of Barl, in Babylon, was filled with golden vessels, the value of which is stated to have been $100,000,000.

The ancients were rich in gold and silver and precious stones, yet they were not, in the modern sense of the term, a commercial people. Their immense wealth in the precious metals consisted, not as at present, in a large circulating medium, but in ornaments and drinking vessels, temple furniture and utensils, in shields and targets of gold, and the like. It did comparatively little to promote the commerce at that period, and as little to advance the general interest of society. The ancient Persians abounded in the precious metals and minerals beyond anything we can at the present day well conceive. We read of the "Immortals" of Darius, a choice troop of 10,000 men, who appeared at the battle of Issus clad in robes of gold embroidery, adorned with precious stones, and wore about their necks massy collars of pure gold. The chariot of Darius was supported by statues of gold, and the beams, axle, and wheels were studded with precious stones. Hannibal measured by the bushel the gold rings taken from the Romans at the battle of Cannæ.

One is astonished at the immense amount of gold and silver and precious stones which were found by the early conquerors of India, Egypt, and South America—not so much as a circulating medium or a representative of trade, as in the hoarded treasures of temples, sacred utensils, and ornamental trappings. The riches of the ancients, like their learning and science, was of little *practical* utility. It had little to do with commerce or public improvement. It was scarcely known then as a lever of human progress, or as an angel of mercy to alleviate human suffering by a well directed philanthropy.

Doubtless there never was a time when the power of *money* was made to contribute so essentially to the blessing and elevating our race as at the present time. It is not because we yet have *more* of the precious metals in use than the ancients had, but because we make better *use* of them. California and Australia, and all the other El Dorados, may pour their precious treasures into our land for years to come before we shall be "replenished" as was the land of Judah in the days of David and Solomon.—*Read's "God in History."*

* A talent of gold is reckoned by Calmet at £5475 Accordingly, 100,000 talents of gold would be, at £4 per ounce, worth £547,500,000; and 1,000,000 talents of silver worth, at five shillings an ounce, £375,000,000.

Fatal Hoax.—A Sheffield (England) paper says that a gentleman in that town has received a letter from a friend in Northampton, containing the following:—"A singular circumstance happened at our union last week. For some misconduct the master had put a boy for punishment in the dead house. At that time there was a corpse in the 'dead ward' in a coffin. The boy took the corpse out of the coffin, dressed it in his own clothes, propped it up against the wall, and then himself got into the coffin, lay down and covered himself over. In the course of a short time the master came, looked in at the door and saw, as he thought, a sulky lad standing against the wall. 'Now,' said the master, 'do you want any supper?' There was no answer. The question was repeated with the same result. The boy looked out from the coffin and said, 'If he won't have any, I will. The master fled under terror, and received such a shock that it is said he has since died from the effects."

The Folly of Threats.—I once knew a mother who insisted on her daughter's learning a lesson, adding that she should be kept without food until it was said. Now it was easy to keep her child without food, but utterly impossible to compel her to learn a lesson; consequently it became a trial of strength between mother and child. What was the consequence? The child was gifted with rare powers (and she had need of them in after life); so the entire day passed, until twelve at night, when the mother, really alarmed, said:

"You shall have your supper now, and go to bed; and to morrow morning, before breakfast, the lesson must be said."

"No," returned the child, "you said I should have nothing to eat until I had said my lesson, and as I don't mean to say it, I won't eat."

Fatal spirit! It was clear the child would not give way, and the mother did! A lesson to all mothers never to utter a threat which they cannot or will not carry out to the uttermost.

Mrs. Pullan's Children.

The Hat that Makes the Gentleman.—Of all articles of dress, says the Boston Courier, none has so much influence upon the opinion of the public as the hat. A "shocking bad hat" is the expression of the extreme of disapprobation of the man who wears it. We do not think an opinion of character founded upon a fact of this kind is absolutely to be relied upon. We can conceive of a man's wearing a shocking bad hat and being a good citizen, an exemplary father of a family, an honest man, and even a Christian. But we admit the *prima facie* evidence is against it. Look at the criminals in the dock: they are without a single exception persons distinguished by the badness of their hat. The first step towards reforming a convict is to give him a new hat. A new hat excites in the first place, the emotion—it may be a deceptive one—of respectability. The man who puts it on, feels like a gentleman; it may be a mistaken feeling. He walks the street with the consciousness of seeming virtuous, if not of being so. All great philosophers know that nothing has a more powerful tendency, to make a man good, than to consider and treat him as such: and universally, the man who wears a good hat is held to be a good man, until the opposite is proved. A constable would never arrest a well hatted man on mere suspicion. He would require the oath of at least two respectable witnesses. The case against him must be flagrant, or heavy damages would be the consequence of so rash an act.

On the other hand, the wearer of a bad hat; one knocked in at the side, jammed down at the top; filled with dust, because it is innocent of the brush; worn in the rim down to the smooth; such a person is a just object of public suspicion. He cannot help looking like a miserable rogue; a mere varlet. He sneaks along near the protecting fronts of street shops; he shrinks from notice; he can hardly stand up like a man, in the presence of men. If he has a case in court, it is sure to go against him, however clearly the law may be in his favor. If he carries about a subscription paper, in behalf of the most deserving charity, the greatest philanthropists snub and refuse him. Who would venture into the presence of his mistress, in such a hat, and not expect an instant dismissal? Who would dare to put the question to the idol of his idolatry, in such a hat? What woman of proper sensibility would not reject, without a moment's hesitation, a suitor at her feet, whose hat was open to any one of the above criticisms? Mr. Peter Magnus was quite right to be anxious about the hat, of which he said that money would not buy such another, when on his way to make proposals to the middle-aged lady. A great moral truth is illustrated in the story of this gentleman's wooing and its result, so well told in Pickwick. It becomes, then, a high social and moral duty not only to give heed to our ways, but to our hats.

The Mother Moulds the Man.—That it is the mother who moulds the man, is a sentiment beautifully illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer:

"When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things he informed me that, at their start, they fell into a great mistake—they only sent their boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives—and the uniform result was the children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children.

"'And now,' said he, 'if we could educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons.'" This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened when mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.

The Colored Glass.—A little boy ran to his mother, saying, "Oh! mother, I have such a pretty thing. It is a piece of glass, and it is all red. When I look through it, everything looks red too—the trees, houses, green grass, and your face, and even your blue eyes."

"Yes, John," replied the mother, "it is very beautiful; and let me show you that you can learn a useful lesson from this pretty thing. You remember, the other day, you thought everybody was cross to you. You said father, sister, and I were all the time finding fault with you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes everything red because *it* is red. You were cross, so you thought everybody was cross, too. But when you get up in the morning in a good humor, loving and helping everybody, they too will seem kind and loving toward you. Now remember, my boy, and always be what you wish others to be—kind, gentle, loving; and they, seen through the beautiful color of a kind disposition, will seem more beautiful than ever."—*London Youth's Companion.*

No Scolding.—If you wish to make your neighbors and family happy—if you would see calmness and evenness of temper developed in your children—if you would lighten the cares and smooth the path of the companion of your bosom—do not irritate, or scold, or be in a passion when your humor is crossed, but remember that others have hearts as soft as yours, and let the sunshine of Christian meekness and gentleness always beam from your eye. How happy will be the circle in such a case! Aye, this Christian temper is about the only requisite to make firesides happy—places which husbands and children will regret to leave, and be glad to return to. Let the husband be indulgent then to the annoyances of his ever-working and often over-working wife; and let the wife always meet him with smiles when he comes home perplexed with the cares of business; and let both be forbearing under their mutal imperfections, and homes will be more as God intended them.

The Oldest American Edition of the Bible.—Mr. Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing in America," mentions that the first edition of the Bible in English published in America, was printed with great privacy by Kneeland & Green, in Boston, about the year 1752. It was printed for Daniel Henchman, and had the London imprint in the title page, to avoid detection from the officers of the crown. It was an unlawful enterprise, as Great Britain did not allow the Bible to be printed either at home or in the colonies, except by royal license. Mr. Thomas adds, "when I was an apprentice, I often heard those who had assisted at the case and press, in printing this Bible, make mention of this fact." John Hancock was related to Mr. Henchman, knew the particulars of the transaction, and had a copy of this impression. The edition was not large, and did not exceed seven or eight hundred copies.

Variety is the Spice of Life.—A Wisconsin correspondent of the Rochester Union states that in going from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse, a few days ago, a singular scene was presented on the steamboat. At one end of the long saloon a clergyman was preaching to a small crowd gathered around him; in the middle, gambling was in busy progress; and at the other extremity of the saloon there was music and dancing.

The present number of stores in New Hampshire is 2,700, or one to every 20 families of half a-dozen persons each. Does not this exhibit in a nutshell the business of trading is over-done? Only think of it! twenty families of half-a-dozen persons each (120 in all) to support a store by any fair income of profit!

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN LUMBERTON.

At a called Meeting of a number of the Whigs of Robeson County, held in Lumberton on Monday evening of Superior Court, March 22, 1858, to appoint Delegates to attend a General Meeting of the Whigs of Richmond and Robeson Counties, to nominate a candidate for the Senate,

On motion of Col. T. J. Morrisey, A. D. Brown was called to the Chair, and James Barnes appointed Secretary

On motion, a Committee of Five, viz: John Taylor, Warren Alford, Arch'd McCormick, G. M. McNeill and Col. T. J. Morrisey were appointed by the Chair to appoint three Delegates from each Captain's district in the County to attend said meeting, and to suggest the time and place of meeting; whereupon, the 1st Saturday in May was the time appointed, and Laurel Hill, in the County of Richmond, the place of holding the meeting.

The following are the Delegates appointed:

John McKinnon,	William McMillan,
Alex. McMillan,	Wm. C. McNeill,
Dr. D. Smith,	Thos. Culbreth,
S. J. Cobb,	John W. Alford,
D. C. McNeill,	M. C. McNair,
D. P. McNair,	Arch'd McKay,
Duncan McInnis,	Wiley Alford,
John C. McMillan,	James McMillan,
D. J. Gilchrist,	W. P. Moore,
Dr. Hector McLean,	Grady Floyd,
Arch'd McEachin,	W. W. Grantham,
Arch'd Purcell,	W. G. Oliver,
Calvin Black,	Bright Williams,
P. P. Smith,	Jos. C. Lee,
Thos. Watson,	Edward Wilkinson,
Colin Williams,	Giles Leitch,
Dr. J. B. Morrisey,	A. D. Brown,
John A. Rowland,	E. B. Patterson,
Neill Sinclair,	John Baker,
R. E. Troy,	Rory McNair,
Col. T. J. Morrisey,	H. McNeill, R'd Springs.

On motion, the Meeting adjourned.

JAMES BARNES, Sec'y.

LUMBERTON, N. C., March 22, 1858.

FOR SALE,

THE RESIDENCE of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, situated on Haymount, at the junction of the Western and Centre Plank Road. The house is nearly new, built of the best materials, and is large and convenient, containing a wide entrance Hall; Parlor, Dining Room and Pantry on the first floor; four Bed-rooms, with closets attached to each, on the second floor; front and back Stairs; double Piazza in the front and one in the rear; Cellar and all necessary out-houses. With large Flower and Vegetable Garden.

For terms apply to J. E Bryan at the Post Office, or Mrs. M. R. Hodges.

March 24. 96tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him Mr. L. C. LINEBERRY, for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery business. The business will in future be conducted under the style of W. H. CARVER & CO.

A general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. W. H. CARVER.

Fayetteville, March 22, 1858. 96tf

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to call and settle immediately, as my old business MUST BE CLOSED.

W. H. C.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
NOT EXPLOSIVE,
AND KEROSENE LAMPS.

A SMALL supply of the above celebrated Oil and Lamps just rec'd and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist.

March 25. 96tf

LARD, COD-FISH, BEEF AND SALMON.

1000 LBS. EXTRA LEAF LARD;
375 lbs. Choice JERKED BEEF;
450 " COD-FISH;
SALMON, in Kits or at retail.

Just to hand and for sale by

PHILIP A. WILEY.

March 24, 1858. 96-2w

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

In Fayetteville and vicinity, are notified that THIS WEEK WE SHALL OPEN

Over 600 Patterns of
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, and Vestings;

Also, several Cases of
CLOTHS, direct Importation,

All of which we are prepared to make to measure in any desired style.

Send your orders to O. S. BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 16. 94-4w

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

Harper's Magazine for April, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

March 24.

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

GARDEN SEEDS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

Jan'y 25, 1858. S. J. HINSDALE. 79-tf

THE KANSAS BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

If the passage of this bill be a triumph of the South, it is a barren triumph, and worse than a barren triumph. The amendment offered by Mr. Pugh was withdrawn only to be substituted by another proposed by Mr. Green, which is equally as obnoxious, because, though couched in somewhat different language, it is the same thing in substance, and designed to effect the very same object—that is, the Green amendment as incorporated in the bill passed by the Senate i down right intervention to the odious extent of declaring null and void the 1864 limitation of the Lecompton Constitution. In short, the Green amendment is the same, in principle and in substance, as the Pugh amendment, which was withdrawn, and which has provoked the opposition and received the denunciation of nearly the whole Southern press of all parties.

We repeat that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as amended, coupled with the decree of Calhoun, which gives the Black Republicans a majority in the Kansas legislature, will be essentially—to all intents and purposes—a signal Abolition victory. And this is precisely the result, which the Administration and its friends have sought to accomplish from the very beginning. They have had no other object in view in all their efforts and manœuvrings; and yet, the South is called upon to be grateful to the chiefs of a party, who have shamelessly sacrificed Southern rights and interests upon the ignoble altar of party expediency. It was stated by a Southern Democratic Senator, that Calhoun was advised to pursue the course he has pursued, by Southern Democrats, and that it was in obedience to the remonstrances and persuasions of Southern men that he was induced to reject the vote at "Delaware Crossing," and that, too, without waiting for the "testimony" which he had previously declared solemnly and in writing, should govern his decision of the question. From this statement, made by a Southern Democrat in his place in the Senate, the Southern people can see what trickery and fraud their own representatives have been guilty of, with a view to Abolitionize Kansas, and, thus seeking to make Lecompton acceptable to the North, save the Democratic party from the destruction which threatens it.

We remark, in conclusion, that our interest in the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is at an end. Through the villainous trickery and manœuvering of the Administration and its tools, we shall gain by admission nothing practical and nothing in the way of principle. On the contrary, the principle of the Green amendment will work mischief to the South, and nothing but mischief generally for all time to come. We hope, therefore, that the Whigs and Americans in Congress will vote against the Kansas bill, in its present shape, as it is a fraud upon the South of the very first water.—*Rich. Whig.*

Secret National Democratic Order.—It may surprise many, but it does not in the least surprise us, says the Richmond Whig, to hear that Democrats are arraying themselves under a secret organization for the purpose of influencing the politics of the country. And yet, such is the fact in regard to some of the most able and active leaders of the New York Democracy. They have organized a secret political association under the name of "*The Foresters,*" at the head of which stands Fernando Wood, late Mayor of the city, and Augustus Schell, the present Collector, appointed by President Buchanan, and an earlier supporter of the present Administration. This secret order is under the direction of the old Tammany Society, which is aided in its secret work by all the office-holders and all the secret spies of the Administration. Six distinct branches of this secret order have already been put in active operation. They profess an unbounded devotion to the Buchanan Democracy, and swear to sustain the President in all his measures, be they good or be they bad.

Applicants for admission are sworn upon the Holy Evangels not to reveal "the secrets and workings about to be made known, under the penalty of everlasting disgrace and eternal damnation!"

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express

GREENSBORO,' N. C., March 10, 1858.

Small Frauds.—I am pleased to see, that in your Morning Express you have headed an article, "Small Frauds," commenting upon short weights, &c., for all of which you have the thanks of the purchasers and their approbation. If you will, for your own satisfaction, purchase a box of adamantine candles, generally marked 6's, 180—and weigh the box, usually sold for 30lb., you will be 3lb. short in candles,—no loss to the manufacturer, no loss to the vendor, either by the sale of six to the pound, or by the box, but a clear loss of from 3 to 4lbs. to the consumer. Take a bolt of calico, and you will find from ¼ to 1oz. short; in fact, you may take almost any article of American manufacture, and you will find short measure and short weight. There is scarcely a piece of ribbon that will hold out the measure marked; and I might go on and name scores of articles, all deficient in this particular, the profits of all which go into the hands of the manufacturers.

The Windham Tragedy.—54 members of the Vigilance Committee, concerned in the bloody doings at Timmonsville, or Windham Settlement, S. C., were arraigned together at Darlington C. H., on Wednesday last, on the charge of murder; and on Saturday evening the Jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The Jury was composed of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the District. Mr. Solicitor McIver and Mr Richardson appeared for the State, and Messrs. Spain, Inglis, Dargan and Moses for the prisoners.

The African Importation Scheme.—The bill authorizing the importation into Louisiana of 2,500 Africans, after passing the House of Representatives of that State with little or no opposition, has been rejected in the Senate at the close of a violent and exciting debate by a majority of two. The measure is, therefore, for the present, essentially defunct. The scheme does not appear to have met, outside of the Legislature, any particular favor, either in the State of Louisiana or any other Southern State.

A free negro man named Ned Smith, who was reared in Henrico county, left Virginia, a few months since, to take up his residence in Massachusetts, but after residing three months, has returned to his native State, and declares that he would rather be sold into slavery than forced to live in the North as a free man. The Richmond "Dispatch" states that Ned gives a gloomy description of the condition of such free negroes and runaway slaves as he became acquainted with, and declares that he will never leave the Old Commonwealth again unless forced to do so. He has no doubt that many runaways would gladly return to their masters if they were not afraid of being sent further South.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

A Great Crowd.—One of the most remarkable crowds that ever assembled is thus chronicled in the English account of tee Wesleyan Conference in Liverpool: "The crowd to hear Mr. Punshon was so great, that after *all* had got into the chapel, at least two thousand remained *outside*." We think this audience must have been equal to any of Mr. Spurgeon's.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington Journal is mistaken in supposing that we consider it "*unfriendly*" to the Western rail road. That is not exactly what we think. The Journal has doubtless heard the story of the sympathising neighbors who were condoling with a poor man on the death of his only cow. Their grief at his loss was distressing to behold, and must have been very consoling to the poor fellow. But a Frenchman came up and demanded of them, "*How much* are you sorry? I am sorry five dollars."

Now the Western road has not only not got even five dollars from Wilmington, but it has not always received those Legislative votes from New Hanover which the Editor of the Journal says he would give if he were in the Assembly.

It is such facts as these that make it seem a little queer that Wilmington should be anxious to know "the resources and liabilities of the company," and complain that without them "the most important part of the report is wholly omitted."

Moreover, *we* think, that after having called forth a statement from us as to the omission, the Journal might have inserted it, or stated it correctly. But instead of that, it omits altogether our explanation about the "paragraph in brackets," and adds,—

"The *Observer* says the most important part of the report of the President and Directors is that which shows that *the work ought to be done.* Now, really we had no idea that any difference of opinion existed upon that point. We confess that no doubts exist in our minds upon that point."

This is not exactly what the Observer said. We said, "The most important part is that which shows that *the work ought to be done,* AND ENCOURAGES THE PEOPLE OF THIS TOWN AND COUNTY, *who alone have undertaken to do it.*"

There may be no difference of opinion upon the point that the work ought to be done; but *how is it to be done, if those interested will not help to do it?* The State is interested, but the State refuses to help. The owners of coal and iron mines on Deep river are interested, but they too refuse to help. The people of Wilmington are interested, and they were never before known to stand by and refuse an appeal to their interest and their patriotism; but even they refuse to help. What else can we conclude, from all this, but that it is indeed necessary to convince the people that "*the work ought to be done.*" And surely our people, "who alone have undertaken to do it," and with inadequate means, need to be encouraged to go on, when every body else stands by and at best are only "sorry," though not sorry "five dollars."

From the following paragraphs in the last Raleigh Standard, it seems that we are not singular in deeming the extracts from the President's Report important and interesting:—

Fayetteville Coalfields Road.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held in Fayetteville, on the 15th and 16th of this month. Hon. J. G. Shepherd presided, and Jno. M. Rose, Esq., acted as Secretary. C. B. Mallett, Esq., was re-elected President, receiving every vote cast; and the old Board of Directors was re-elected with almost equal unanimity.

We take a deep interest in this work, and we thought, when we first read the *Observer* containing a sketch of the proceedings and some extracts from the report of the President, that we would condense the latter for our readers; but the subject is so important, and the facts presented in the report are so valuable in themselves and for future reference, that we have concluded to lay all the extracts before our readers in our next issue. The friends of this noble enterprise are working with an energy and a will deserving of all commendation, and we sincerely trust their efforts may be crowned with success.

THE ARMY.—Our esteemed friend and countryman, Major Theophilus H. Holmes, of the U. S. Army, left here on Wednesday last, with his family, for his post in the far West. He has been for a year or two past in command at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, beyond the bounds of civilization, surrounded by Indians, whom he has both conciliated and awed, and from whom, consequently, his command experiences no molestation.

The officers of the Army have a hard time of it, since the boundaries of our country have been so vastly extended. They are seldom posted in the old States, for there is nothing to do here, and much to do upon the frontiers. So far off is Major Holmes, that his recent journey to this place, for his family, occupied six weeks, and was performed by every variety of conveyance—horseback, carriage, stage, steamer and rail. And he will be extremely fortunate if he should get back to Fort Stanton within another six weeks.

He carries with him the hearty good wishes of personal friends, and the warm respect of the public for the gallant soldier.

A GENUINE WHIG MEETING.—We refer with pleasure to the proceedings of an old fashioned Whig Meeting in Robeson County. All honor to the true hearted men of that intelligent county.

THE CAPE FEAR HARBOR.—The government has sent to Wilmington, to examine the works in the harbor, a commission consisting of Prof. Bache, Gov. Stephens, Captain Humphreys, Captain Franklin, Lieut. Whiting and Lieut. Maffit.

PROSCRIPTION BY THE SMALL.—Mr. Lewis Berry, a master painter in the Navy Yard at New York has been removed in consequence of "orders from Washington!" So says the Washington Union. Mr. Berry not being sound on Kansas cannot be allowed to handle his paint pot in the service of the Government.

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—It is astonishing how few even of educated persons have any conception of the rules of punctuation, and of their importance. Law makers, especially, should give attention to punctuation; but they are generally as ignorant of that as of most other subjects. And those who print the laws are not always much better informed.

Every body has heard of the notice in church, "A man going to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation," instead of, "A man going to sea, his wife desires the prayers," &c. This was a much more natural and less important mistake of a misplaced comma, than one which has just come under our notice.

At the session of 1854-5 of the North Carolina Legislature, an act was passed to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Company to issue $300,000 in bonds, to be endorsed by the State; and in making provision for their payment, and the payment of interest, by the State, in case the Company failed, the *printed* act provides as follows:

"And on failure of the president and directors to pay the principal and interest as it accrues, the public treasurer is authorized to pay the same out of any money in the treasury, at the time the full payment and redemption of said principal, due on the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, the General Assembly doth hereby guarantee."

This is truly a bungled sentence, but in that particular very like many others emanating from that quarter. It led some persons to suppose, that the Legislature meant to pay the interest, not semi-annually, as the Company was bound to do, but only when the bonds fall due, in 1865-'75-'85. Of course, if so, the value of the bonds was very materially impaired after the company's failure. But on reference to the original manuscript law, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, it appears that the obscurity is all produced by error in the punctuation of the printed copy. The manuscript act says,—

"Section 5. Be it further enacted, That for the payment semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the principal debt, due on the bonds, hereby authorized to be made, the credit of the State is pledged to the holders of said bonds, and on failure of the President and Directors to pay the principal and interest, as it accrues, the Public Treasurer is authorized to pay the same, out of any money in the Treasury at the time; the full payment and redemption of said principal, due on the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, the General Assembly doth hereby guarantee."

This is certainly explicit enough. But in printing, the semicolon after "time" was omitted, and a comma inserted after "treasury." And these blunders affected the value of the Stock by thousands of dollars. Happily the State Treasurer took an honest view of the matter, even before his attention was called to the original, and paid the interest whenever it fell due.

There ought to be a competent officer to put all bills in proper shape before they are passed, and then to superintend their printing.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.—The Richmond Whig makes an extract from the Chapel Hill editorial correspondence of the Observer, in which was embodied a quotation from the University Magazine, calling in question the accuracy of Col. John S. Preston's statement that the men who gained the victory of King's Mountain, were "nearly in equal numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina." The writer in the Magazine showed conclusively, as we think, that by far the largest number was from North Carolina. And the Whig does not attempt to disprove his statements. But it publishes a letter from Col. Jas. Williams, dated 2d Oct. 1780, (five days before the battle,) in which he says that he was then "about 70 miles from Salisbury, in the fork of the Catawba, with about 450 horsemen, in pursuit of Col. Ferguson." And this is cited to show how little the writer for the Magazine knew, since he did not know of this letter, but said that "the number of men who fought under Williams will never be known." And again, the Magazine writer said, "No man has ever seen—no man will ever see—a King's Mountain muster roll. None ever existed."

Now whether the writer was ignorant or not of the existence of the letter of Col. Williams of the 2d Oct., (which is stated to have been published at the time,) we know not, and it is not material to the point in issue. That point was, Had South Carolina and Virginia each nearly an equal number of men with North Carolina in the battle? Col. Williams's letter does not touch that point; for it is known that he collected a part of his force—what proportion is not known—in North Carolina, and a part in South Carolina. He and his 450 men may have swelled to 1000, or dwindled to 100, between the 2d and the 7th of October. It was an impromptu assemblage, in which every man was free to come or go as he pleased. Therefore it is still true that "the number of men who fought under Williams will never be ascertained." And it is equally true that, even if all of Williams's 450 men had been South Carolinians—(and it is known that they were not)—it is still shown that North Carolina had more men in the battle than both Virginia and South Carolina united.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—On the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, on Wednesday last, a bridge over Smith's creek was broken down and fifteen freight cars fell 40 feet into the creek. No person was hurt. Loss about $10,000.

The fire at Elizabeth City, mentioned in our last, destroyed about 35 buildings, in the heart of the town. The loss was about $80,000; insurance about $35,000. The principal sufferers were, N. A. Cohn, C. M. Laverty, Robinson White, W. B. Burgess, Abel Roberts, H. Culpepper, J. T. McCoy, Thomas Allen, W. H. Clark, T. D. Knox, J. W. Hinton, B. T. Miller, Hinton & Dasheil, J. J. Grandy, B. Spruill, Saml. Williams, S. Weisel, J. Fearing, Jr., and the Marine Hospital.

The fire broke out on Sunday night at 12 o'clock, in the store owned and occupied by N. A. Cohn, who has been arrested, with his family, and lodged in jail on suspicion of having set fire to his premises.

A TELEGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENT.—The news brought by the Arabia was received in New Orleans from New York 1½ hours before the Steamer reached her dock at New York.

CONGRESS.

The vote on the Kansas Bill in the Senate was as follows, by sections:—

YEAS 33.—*From the North.*—Allen, Bright, Bigler, Fitch, Gwin, Jones, Thompson of New Jersey, Wright,—8 *From the South.*—Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs and Yulee—25.

NAYS 25.—*From the North.*—Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—23. *From the South.*—Bell, Crittenden.

Absent.—*From the South.*—Bates, Reid, Davis. *From the North.*—Cameron.

On Wednesday, after considerable discussion and voting, the bill for the admission of Minnesota was taken up, but no progress was made.

Mr. Fessenden presented resolutions of the State of Maine on Kansas. Mr. Mason of Va. hoped that this would remain a solitary example of a State sending *such* resolutions to Congress, for they charged perfidy upon Congress, falsehood upon the President, and infamy upon the judiciary. Mr. Fessenden replied that he approved and endorsed every word of the resolutions.

On Thursday, the discussion of the Minnesota bill was continued.

The question under debate is, whether Minnesota shall be allowed one, two, or three Representatives in Congress. The census taken shows a population of only 150,000, sufficient for one representative and a fraction of nearly 60,000. She might therefore claim with some reason to have two representatives; but she has already actually elected three, and an effort is made to admit them all, on the pretence that the census was imperfectly taken. On the other hand, it is very properly contended, that the census is the only reliable test of population, and that to submit to any other would be unjust to the other States, and would open the door to gross wrongs.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, the Kansas discussion was continued. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, gave notice on Thursday that he would on Tuesday next, move to take the Senate Kansas Bill from the table. He would also move the previous question at that time. Without debate, the proposition was acquiesced in by all parties.

On Friday, private bills were considered.

A BARREN VICTORY.—When the Kansas Bill was put upon its passage in the Senate, Mr. Iverson, a Democratic Senator from Georgia, said that "before the vote was taken he desired to express his repugnance to the amendment affirming the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution. He would have voted against its adoption if he had not disliked to record his name in company with Black Republican Senators. He had therefore refused to vote at all upon the proposition, which he learned had been adopted in Democratic caucus when he was absent. He should vote, however, for the bill even in its present shape, though he was free to confess that his interest in its passage had greatly abated since the pronunciamento of Mr. Calhoun, declaring that he should issue certificates to a majority of free-State men in the Legislature of Kansas. He regarded this as an act of usurpation on the part of Calhoun, who had no right to go behind the face of the returns on loose allegations of fraud. He regretted to say that this unauthorized step had been taken by Calhoun by the advice of Southern men. Its effect was to render this bill a barren victory for the South, as no one could doubt that the abolitionists of Kansas would soon make that State too hot a place for the residence of any decent Southern man."

It is just as we supposed. The Southern Senators have discovered that they have been grossly deceived, but pride of opinion has prevented a step backwards. They have grasped the victory. But, as on other occasions, they have won no substantial good, gained no permanent power,—"disappointment, rather, and sore mortification, dust and ashes—the common fate of vaulting ambition, overleaping itself." The frauds they refused to investigate have been turned against them, and in the moment of victory they find

"A barren sceptre in their gripe,
Thence to be wrenched by an unlineal hand,
No son of their's succeeding."

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—After the Kansas bill was amended so as to give to the free-soilers the right to change the Constitution at pleasure, Mr. Iverson of Georgia expressed his dissent in strong terms. He regarded it and Calhoun's certificate manœuvres not only as taking away all the advantage to be gained by the South, but as absolutely wrong. Yet he stood aside and allowed the amendment to pass without vote or speech against it. *After* its passage he spoke against it, and declared that he would have voted against it but that the Republicans voted against it! A manly and sensible view, truly. The rest of the Southern Democrats, for the same reason we suppose, voted for the amendment, and all of them, doubtless for the same reason, for the Kansas Bill.

It is a pleasing reflection to the South to know that her representatives will not vote for what is right, or against what is wrong, if the Northern Republicans happen to vote on the same side. Could they give clearer evidences of sound sense and wise statesmanship?

NON-INTERVENTION.—This was the great Democratic panacea, so freely advertised during the last few years, for the cure of all the ills growing out of the slavery question. Kansas is the first State to come in under the new plan. Her Constitution, presented to Congress, prohibits its alteration before 1864. Congress amends the Constitution by giving the power to alter, amend, or abolish at pleasure.

From Utah.—The Santa Fe mail from Utah arrived at Independence on the 22d inst. Capt. Marcy was to leave for Utah on the 25th with 1000 mules. Lieut. Beale had arrived at Independence, a passenger from Santa Fe. He says the 35th parallel of latitude is the best natural route for a Railroad in the world. The climate is delightful; he says he could sleep without shelter. He represents the Indians along the route to be perfectly friendly.

DEATH OF LAURISTON B. HARDIN, ESQ.—The announcement made in the following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of Friday last will be read with pain by many persons, not only in this town and State, but throughout the country. Mr. Hardin had resided here for several years before his removal to Washington in 1831, and here, as every where, he was as much beloved for his social virtues as he was respected for unquestioned integrity and uprightness.

Sudden Death.—It was with painful surprise that we read yesterday evening in a city paper the annexed announcement of the sudden decease of Mr. Lauriston B. Hardin, for many years a most faithful officer in the Navy Department, and a most estimable gentleman:

"This morning a deep gloom overspread the Navy Department, as well as a large circle of residents of this city, in consequence of the announcement of the sudden and altogether unexpected decease of Lauriston B. Hardin, Esq., Registering and Disbursing Clerk of the Navy Department. Mr. H. was at his post yesterday, and was out last evening visiting some friends. He had returned home, and was about retiring, in apparent usual health. After reaching his room, however, on experiencing some unusual sensations, he started to return to the room of Capt. Adams, in the same house, and where he had a moment before been engaged in conversation, but before reaching that apartment his affection became so violent as to completely prostrate his system, and he fell in the passage. Assistance was immediately rendered, and Dr. Whelan was called in as promptly as practicable. All efforts to relieve him were, however, unavailing, and death ensued about 12 o'clock, in less than ten minutes after the commencement of the attack.

"The deceased had been occupying the same position in the Navy Department since May 1st, 1831, having received his first appointment from Gov. Branch, then Secretary of the Navy, during Andrew Jackson's first Administration. He was originally from North Carolina, where he has a large circle of relatives still residing. He was a widower at the time of his death, of about 55 years of age, and leaves three children. There was probably no gentleman engaged in any of the Government Departments who had a wider circle of warm friends than Mr. H., or who was held in higher general esteem, although his position was one where he had frequently the most delicate duties to perform. His attention to business, unswerving probity, affable manners, and generous and sincere respect for the feelings of all with whom he was brought into contact, won for him universal respect and affection. The fact of his having held the same prominent public position for twenty-seven years is a high testimonial as to his sterling qualities."—*Evening Star.*

Mr Hardin from his long connection with the Navy Department—the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by Secretary after Secretary, his intimate acquaintance with the *personnel* of the Navy, enjoyed an influence and position in that Department hardly second to that of the head, *pro tem.* It will be hard to supply his place—next to impossible to fill it.

Wilmington Journal

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—Extract from a business letter to the Editors, dated

ROCKINGHAM, March 19, 1858.

"The only case of importance tried was the case in which the Will of the late Neill McNair of this County was contested, on the ground that the Testator was not of sound mind at the time of making the Will. The trial occupied nearly two days, and resulted in establishing the Will. Property to the amount of $20,000 or $25,000, was involved."

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—Extract from a business letter to the Editors, dated

LUMBERTON, March 26, 1858.

On yesterday morning Col. H. Faulk and Benj. A. Howell were brought to the bar of the Superior Court now in session for this County, charged, together with others, with the murder of Pompey, a slave belonging to Alva Lewis of this County. On a motion made by the Solicitor on an affidavit by the prosecutor, Lewis, the case was removed to Cumberland. Subsequently a motion was made by the prisoners' counsel to have the prisoners admitted to bail; but, on a hearing by his Honor, bail was refused, and the prisoners were remanded to jail. Col. Faulk is a man about 65 years of age, of fine appearance, and owns probably one hundred slaves. He was a soldier in the late war I believe.

The trial of Mr. Smith's negro, for Burglary, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Most of our citizens are aware that a suit has been pending some considerable time between Dr. Cowper, of Hertford county, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. It arose in this way. Some three or four years since a military company from Norfolk paid a visit to Wilmington. Dr. Cowper accompanied them. It would appear that a train ran against the rear of that in which Dr. Cowper was, while the latter train was stationary at Teachey's Depot, and Dr. Cowper, who was on the platform, had his heel pretty severely injured. He instituted suit against the Company, laying his damages at $25,000. After many delays and postponements the case finally came to trial at the term of the Superior Court for Hertford county, held this week, and the Jury gave Dr. Cowper $1,000.

Wil. Journal.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 26.

The steamship Niagara arrived to-day.

The British House of Commons met on the 12th inst. Disraeli announced the receipt of a very satisfactory note from France; and announced the termination of all misunderstanding between the two countries.

There were rumors of unsatisfactory news from India, but official dispatches had not reached England.

A lengthy pamphlet has been issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty. It appeals to the English Government and people not to be led away by false interpretations; and expresses the hope that the Anglo-French alliance will firmly stand the trial which it is now undergoing. The pamphlet is regarded in the light of a State paper.

There has been some rioting in Dublin between the police and College students; five of the latter were dangerously wounded.

Dispatches from France to the Swiss government have been published recently, in regard to the removal of Italian refugees from the frontier. France, in menacing terms, demands their removal.

The Liverpool Cotton market had declined ⅛ to ¼, owing to heavy importations. Sales for the week, 21,000 bales.

In the Liverpool cotton market, Uplands, fair 7⅞, middling 7¾. Stock, 272,000 bales, American, 175,000. Manchester advices were unfavorable. Flour is very dull and almost unsaleable at nominal prices. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; white 34s to 34s 6d. Sugar is tending downward, on account of large arrivals. Rosin dull; 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 41s 9d to 42s 6d.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat is not yet satisfied that there is "such a thing" as a "Distribution Democrat," and we shall have to quote Gov. Brown again. We prefer this excellent Democratic authority to anything that we could say ourselves, in hopes that our friend may be induced to let his readers see it.

The Democrat, referring to Gov. Brown's speech, says that it does "not think those who advocated the Insane Asylum bill are distributionists in the sense at present understood in North Carolina. There is a wide difference between that measure and the scheme now advocated by the Observer and Mr. McRae. That bill proposed to grant to the several States a *certain amount* of land for a humane and benevolent purpose, that of building Asylums for the Insane. The lands were not to be given to the States to encourage wild and visionary undertakings or extravagance, but so much was to be allowed as would accomplish a specified object."

That Bill, it is true, proposed a certain amount of land for distribution. It is a failing to which Bills introduced into a legislative body are subject. So, the scheme advocated by the Observer and Mr. McRae must be carried out, if at all, by bills specifying certain amounts of land to be distributed. But the Democrat is mistaken in supposing that there is any difference between Gov. Brown and the Democratic Congresses which passed that bill and Mr. McRae. We think the following extract from Gov. Brown's speech will settle that point:—

"I am a new State man and I am a just man. And I now say to the new States, you have no right to take from the common fund for colleges, for schools, for railroads, for swamp drainage, and for other special purposes of your own, and then say to your oldest sisters, you shall have no part for any purposes of yours. The old States having a common interest in a common fund, have said to their younger sisters, take from this fund for colleges, schools, railroads, swamp drainage, and for other purposes, and we have taken accordingly. Shall we now say to them it is unconstitutional for you to take for any purpose? Can we say so in honesty and in good faith? Can we receive for our schools, and deny to the old States for their asylums? And if we do, will it not look as if the violation of the Constitution consisted, not in using the common fund for the particular purpose designated in this bill, but rather in its application to the use and benefit of the old States? Who doubts that it is just as constitutional to endow a lunatic asylum in Mississippi as to endow a college or university in that State? Who questions that if Congress may give lands in Illinois to educate sane children, it may give lands in the same State to protect insane children? And can it be that Congress may apply "a common fund" held for the use and benefit of all the States, to the use and benefit of new States, to the exclusion of the old States? This must be assumed as true, or else it follows irresistibly that the lands being the common fund, and it being constitutional to give to Mississippi and Illinois, it is equally constitutional to give to North Carolina and Virginia. And then again, unless it shall be shown that it is unconstitutional to endow a lunatic asylum *per se*, it will follow that if you can give to a college in Alabama from the common fund, you may give to an asylum in Delaware from the same fund."

We should be gratified, as we have no doubt its readers would, if the Democrat would publish the extracts from Gov. Brown's speech in this and a preceding issue of the Observer; or if it prefers, the whole speech which has appeared in the Observer. Gov. Brown is an excellent Democrat. The long list cited by him in favor of land distribution contains the names only of excellent Democrats. Let the Democrats who read the Western Democrat see them and decide for themselves.

There is a seeming indication in the paragraph quoted from the Democrat that in its opinion a distribution of a "certain amount" of land for a 'humane purpose' is constitutional, while a distribution for other purposes is unconstitutional. We might remark upon this, but do not believe that the Democrat intended to advance a doctrine so preposterous. There is nothing in the Constitution to justify any such distinction. Congress has power to give away lands or it has not power.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 29.

BACON—		11½ a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—		23 a 24	English	4	a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11	a 11½	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 10½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90	0 a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 37	a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	00	a 0 40
Super.	5 25	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 75	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	1 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 90	a 1 00	WOOL—	15	a 18
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 20	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	2 20	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 10	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	41	a 42

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts to-day by boats and wagons large; prices ranging about quotations.

Cotton—We continue former figures, but would remark that there are no sales this morning to show the effect of the late news.

Flour—Slightly dull at quotations.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 27, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 70, Hard 1 60. Spirits 45, advanced ½. The stock has increased to about 4,000 bbls., (in the absence of shipments,) two-thirds of which has been sold, and awaiting to go on shipboard;—not a barrel has been exported during the past week. Tar 1 65. Cotton, 25 bales sold at 10½ to 11. Rio Coffee 11, 90 days.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 4 70 to $5 for mixed to good; 5 05 to $6 for fancy. Before the arrival of the Niagara Cotton had improved ⅛ to ¼—middling uplands 12. Spirits 49 to 50.

At Cheraw, sales of 232 bales of Cotton at 9 to 11 30.

LOST!

TWO NOTES on D. A. Boyd of Richmond county, one for Forty-five dollars and some cents, dated 14th day of October, 1856; the other for Fourteen Dollars and sixty cents, dated March 25, 1857; both payable one day after date to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned against trading for said Notes, as I have forbidden the payment of said Notes to any one else. JOHN McCALLUM.

Rockingham, N. C., March 22. 97*3td

DIED,

In this place, on the 25th inst., Mrs ANDY BRADDY, after a painful illness of five months. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church,—aged 20 years, 10 months and 10 days.—COM.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Dr. J. S. Richardson, in Bladen County, SAMUEL M. SMITH, of Wadesborough, in the 20th year of his age.

Recently, in Carroll Co., Mississippi, ISSAC CURTIS, formerly of Anson Co., N. C.

On the 8th ult., at Smithville, Monroe County, Mississippi, FRANKLIN E. COXE, son of W. H. and Mary Coxe, of Anson County, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 27.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for Crutchfield & Headen, Mrs M Banks, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, S T Hawley & Son, Welsh & Weisiger, R Mitchell, A A McKethan, J M Worth & Son, W H Carver, G W Williams & Co., Mrs L A Carver, Capt Bradford, C T Haigh & Sons, H Parks & Co., G W Blalock, C G Wright, L Brandt, D Murphy, Linn Banks, H Erambert, W McIntyre, E L Winslow, S J Hinsdale

Lutterloh's Line. March 29, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J Shaw, J R Lee, J A Hanks P Taylor, J W Lett, Murchison, Reid & Co. E J Hale, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, R Little, S W Tillinghast & Co, H & E J Lilly, A G Thornton, J Kyle, J O Boon & Co, G W I Goldston, J C Poe, J H Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Brig Enoch Benner from Boston, M B Davis fm do.; Schrs P A Sanders, R W Brown, John Price and L B Cowperthwaite fm New York, Ingomar fm Savannah, Hiawatha fm Charleston, Maria Pickup fm Boston. 25.—Schrs Elizabeth Eleanor, Aid, Geo Luff and B Flanner from New York, C B Glover from Swansboro'. 26.—Schr Agnes McLean and Lavinia fm Jacksonville, Volant from Swansboro', Mary Anna from Philadelphia; Brig Maria from Nevis, W I.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at A. M. Campbell's Auction Store, a HORSE and CARRIAGE, and various articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 27. 97-

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombazines, Alpaccas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Braces, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.

Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858. 97tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C BENBOW will leave home on Monday, April the 7th, to be absent the remainder of that week.

SAMPSON.

DR. B. will be in Clinton, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 7th, 8th and 9th. He proposes making regular visits to that place, if sufficiently encouraged.

All who are interested may rely on his punctuality in the above appointment.

March 28. 97-2w

BACON, LARD AND PORK.

40 HHDS. BACON, well smoked;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
75 " Mess Pork;
35 Sacks Coffee;
25 Bbls Sugar;
40 Boxes Candy;
30 " No. 1 Soap,
Oranges, Raisins, &c.

The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY.

225 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY;
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy;
15 " Domestic do.
15 " N. E Rum.

The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier. F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
R. W. WHARTON, } Trustees.

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

CURED BY THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From GEN. A. C. DODGE, Delegate in Congress from Iowa, now Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1850.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN,—*Dear Sir:* The *Oxygenated Bitters* with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies, but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope, and believe, that all who use the *Oxygenated Bitters*, will find them as serviceable as I have found them.

With high respect your Obedient Serv't,
A. C. DODGE.

We commend the above Certificate to all those who suffer from Dyspepsia, in any of its forms. Try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, before you say there is no cure for this disease.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman renders her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles;* but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies*, have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "*Boerhave's Holland Bitters*" you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Under its influence *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and, finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

March 27. 97-2tpd

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

1858. FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER. 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, one of the most magnificent Stocks of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings; some of the most beautiful Robes a'Quills, now all the fashion.

Also, an extensive assortment of

CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, and choice Family

GROCERIES.

Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very respectfully solicited to give an early call.

S. W. ERRANT,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
March 22, 1858. 95*1mo

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School, after an unavoidable delay, were opened this day,—Rev. JOHN W. MAJOR Principal. The Session will close on Thursday the 10th June.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 9, 1858. 92-4t

TURPENTINE STILL FOR SALE.

A SIXTEEN Barrel Turpentine Still, complete, with all the fixtures. Apply to

SMITH & ELLIOT.
Address, Fayetteville P. O.
March 17. 95*3t

.NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a note given by me to Joseph McKay, for One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars, dated Feb. 25, 1858. I have not had value receive l, as can be proven, therefore I am determined not to pay it

WILLIAM McKAY,
Richmond Co., N. C.
March 18. 95-*3tpd

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.
March 9. 93-3m

FOR SALE.

LEVINE WOOD'S celebrated TURPENTINE HACKERS, made here at home in Fayetteville. Any pattern can be furnished at short notice.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Feb'y 26. 89*6

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned HOUSE,

respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOR SALE by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
March 14. 93*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having on the 6th day of March 1858 taken letters of administration according to law on the estate of Hugh Gilmore, Jr., deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

THOMAS GILMORE, Adm'r.
Cumberland Co., March 10, 1858. 93*3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1858.

Neill McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.

Petition for Sale of Slaves

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander McKay and the children of Mary McPhaul, and the children of Margaret, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

95*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1858.

Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Donald Street, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

A. H. McNEILL, Clk.
Issued 20th March 1858. 95*6w

PAY UP.—Mr. C. C. McCrummen will, as usual, attend the Superior Courts for this Circuit, and afford those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, an opportunity to pay up; of which we hope they will not be slow to avail themselves.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while ext xpense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

THE WARSAW HOUSE

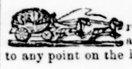
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.



I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating.

GEO. CROMARTIE.
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson, vs. William P. Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

BEING made appear to me by affidavit, that the following defendants in the above suit, to wit. William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Frances A. Rogers, Benjamin R. Rogers, Clinton Pearson, John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, and Benjamin F. Pearson reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore directed to be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the County Court for Anson County, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Rachel Gulledge against James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge, Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, Sarah Gulledge, Daniel Huntley and wife Mary, John T. Marsh and wife Caroline, John S. Smith and wife Rachel, Susan Gulledge, Ann Gulledge, Rebecca Gulledge, Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge, William Gulledge, and Henry M. Gulledge.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, and John S. Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Macey Caudel against Jesse Caudel and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, A. J. Caudel, A. H. Caudel, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D. G. Caudel, William A. Caudel, —— Morton and wife, Elizabeth Caudel, Malachi Caudel, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudel, Absalom Caudel, J. B. Caudel, Tenissae Caudel, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefly and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elenda, Hezekia Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

J. W. Cromartie, Ex'r, vs. Alexander L. Harvey and others.

WHEREAS, James W. Cromartie, Executor of James Cromartie, dec'd, has lately in our said Court of Equity filed a bill against W. J. Cromartie, Executor of Elizabeth Harrington, deceased, Alexander L. Harvey and Catharine his wife, for the purpose of attaching the distributive share of the said Alexander L. and wife Catharine, in the estate of the late Elizabeth Harrington, now in the possession of W. J. Cromartie, Executor, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount prayed for in said bill: And it appearing to the court that Alexander L. and wife Catharine are non residents, now this is therefore to command the said Alexander L. and Catharine to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso shall be rendered against them as prayed for in said bill of complaint.

KENNETH McLEOD, C. & M. E.
92-*5t

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.
Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 93tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, Administration of the Estate of the late Thomas Monroe was granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted are notified to make an early payment. Those having claims must present them in proper time or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

JOHN A. McLAUCHLIN.
DANIEL A. MONROE.
March 13, 1858. 93-6w

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

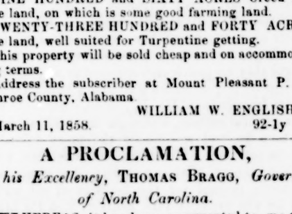
TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.
Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 14, 1857. 16.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

1858.
Spring Importation.

WE are now receiving our Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

To which we invite the attention of Buyers in this Market.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
March 15, 1858. 93tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Dispers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers

March 13, 1856. 93tf
Carolinian copy.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large and general assortment of SPRING GOODS, embracing a great variety of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

Also about 250 Cases BOOTS & SHOES well assorted, all of which we propose selling at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers on the usual time.

P. S. We earnestly request all persons in arrears with us to pay up or in part at least.

H. & E. J. L.
March 13. 92-6t

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858. 81-3m

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C,

Usual advances made on consignments.
Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

McLEAN'S

FRESH PEACHES, in half gallon cans, for sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST
Feb'y 16. 86-2mo

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 22. 87-

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856 6-tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUTTER. For sale low for CASH by

P. A. WILEY.
Dec. 24. 71-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 23. 62-

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE in the country, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The Tract of Land contains 34 acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary outhouses; well of excellent water in the yard; good garden, &c. Terms moderate; for further particulars apply to P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8. 82-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1858. 72tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

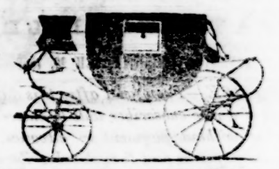
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

'The Old North State in 1776," by Carathers,—first and second Series. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-89

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades, Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE
Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE
Jan'y 28. 80-

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA: Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa: "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixians; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion: Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HAL